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YOU VALUE
MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

. VI NO. 2 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

O. AND BRITISH INDIA
anies Incorporated in England.)
& PASSENGER SERVICE.

AMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent als calling at Aden, Port Said and eilles.

he BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch l steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf East and South African ports at uent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Pas- e for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight pply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork or dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,666,666
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliiya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Antung Hsein, Changchun, Darien (Dalny), Hankow, Harbin, Honkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.), Liaoyang, Calcutta, London, Lyons, Tongtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Singapore, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney (Australia), Seattle (U.S.A.), Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Kyoto, San Francis, Hakata, London, Shanghai, Hankau, Moji, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Tokyo, Honolulu, New York, Yokohama, etc., Kobe, Osaka.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.
Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAINAN, TAKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAMSUI, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, RARENKO, KEELUNG.
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,000,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,423 8
HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay;
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay. opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'
USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."
CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.
OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*
MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.
SILKS! Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAGNIFICENT
MIRZAPORE
AND JAIPORE
CARPETS
OF SORTS
FOR RETAIL SALE
ON COMMISSION
ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT AT FACTORY PRICES
AT
MEHTA & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Best Silks for Sarries, China Silk by Yards, Ceylon Hand made Linen-Laces and Moonstones. Carved Wood Furniture.

SILK! SILK!
If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece-goods and embroidery at the
Lowest Prices,
where you may see designs never seen be ore, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements to
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

SPECIAL SHOW OF
TOYS & XMAS PRESENTATION GOODS.
WHERE?
AT
JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
COME ONE & COME ALL.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague.
USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price, Re. 1.
Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. and 1½ each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLERCL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS Embrical Brandy for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Re. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.
Price As. 4.
Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co.
LIMITED.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 P.M. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1892. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

LEPROSY of ten years standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

D. SOAN & CO.—Loan Estate and Commission Agents, behind HongKong Bank, No. 7-13, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort. Arrange loans on approved personal Securities and negotiate mortgages, Sales and tenancies of movable and immoveable properties. A trial Solicited. 1265

ARE you in need of servants? If so, we can supply you with servants for every service. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Pirkhan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay 1543

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cuisine, cleanliness and home comfort and separate Blocks Moderate charges Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1006

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY as GOVERNESS to take care of three children, aged 9, 8 and 6. Apply with testimonials stating age and expected pay to PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, (Kathiawar). 1558

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An energetic young LADY TYPIST. Shorthand (Pitman) preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 580, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1550

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED SILVER PRINTER. Apply BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1331

WANTED for the Indian Army Depôt a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A STENO TYPIST with thorough English qualifications and who can take down at speed of Say Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply with photograph, stating number of words per minute to CHIEF SECRETARY to H.H. Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Maharaj Dev of Baroda. 1344

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to supervise and Returns Receipts and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 25—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum 1177

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNERS in Commercial Printing & Trading and Mfg. Co. Ltd., about to commence business. Apply to POTNIS, Nagrpura, Baroda. 1560

WANTED TO RENT—At once a very decent FLAT from Colaba By. Station to Bandra, must be up-to-date. Please apply Box No. 589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1563

WANTED able and influential CANVASSERS to secure orders for Motor tyres and Accessories. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1219

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS & AGENTS everywhere to secure Life and Marriage cases. Liberal commission and allowances on guaranteed business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay. 1298

WANTED—A NICE BUNGALOW of FLAT with four bedrooms and drawing room and servants quarters, for Moslem family observing pardah. Healthy locality. Communicate with VALI MAHOMMED MOMIN, C/o Dighe Nassir building, near Churni Road, Bombay. 1559

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, LARGE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

WANTED—A furnished or unfurnished UPPER FLAT in a healthy locality, preferably open to sea between the Marine Lines and the Grant Road Railway Stations and Chowpatty. Must contain three complete bed rooms, a sitting and a dining room. Apply with particulars to RUSTOM JEHANGIR VAKIL, Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay. 1566

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

TO LET—Decent OFFICE PREMISES, GROUND FLOOR, Central Position, Apollo Street. Fer cent etc. apply to ABDEALLY SAMSOODIN & Co., at Girgaum Paper Mills near French Bridge, Girgaum. 1533

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all Millowners and persons interested in the Indian Cotton trade that the deliberate covering of cotton for purposes of adulteration has been penalised and will be strictly prevented in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. Every effort is being made to avoid discrimination and by prevention of adulteration, to increase the quantity of long staple "Gaorani" cotton, for which these dominions were at one time famous. Much progress has already been achieved and merchants desiring to procure this long and silky staple variety of cotton, should apply to the Director of Agriculture, His Highness the Nizam's Government, who will help them in every possible way.

G. F. C. WAKEFIELD,
Director-General of Revenue,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government,
Hyderabad (Deccan).
15th November, 1917. 1575

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co"
Dealer in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oil Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.
LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Pioneer Alkali Works,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000.

VALUE OF A SHARE Rs. 20

Payable—Rs. 5 per share with application—Rs. 5 per share on allotment and the balance by calls of Rs. 5 per share at not less than one month's notice.

Directors:

B. Raghawayya, Esq., B. Sc., LL. B., Solicitor, Bombay.

Waman Ramchandra Naik, Esq., Landlord & Banker, Hyderabad Dn.

Dinkar Narayen Patwardhan, Esq., Contractor, Bombay.

G. N. Potdar, B. A., Chemical Engineer (Tokyo), Ex-officio, Bombay.

Note:—The following gentlemen have agreed to become Directors.

A. S. Narielwala, Esq., Mill Store Supplier, Bombay.

Narsinha Bhau Thakur, Esq., Proprietor, Deccan Stores, Bombay.

Narayendas Purushotamdas, Esq., Cloth Merchant, Bombay.

Narsi Monji Esq., General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bombay.

Abdul Hussain Abdul Karim, Esq., Export, Import Merchant, Bombay.

Managing Agents:
Messrs. Potdar & Co.

Solicitors:
Messrs. Raghawayya Nagindas and Co.

Auditors:
Messrs. Khare and Co., Girgaon, Bombay.

Bankers:
The Bank of India Ltd.
Prabhakar Shilotri and Co. Ltd

Registered Address:
Nene Buildings, Churni Road, Bombay.

Objects—The Company has been formed with a view to manufacture Heavy chemicals, such as, Soda ash, bleaching powder, Glaubers Salt, Epsom Salts, Sulphuric and Nitric acids and manures &c.

Present condition—The Company is at present manufacturing Soda crystals, Soft soap, Vegetable tallow, white size, sodi sulph., pure magnesium carbonate. Emplaster Resinae and copper sulphate &c.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from

POTDAR & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CHURNI ROAD, GIRGAON,
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JASODABAI, widow of RADHAKISONDAS DWARKADAS, has contracted to sell to our clients the immoveable property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, all persons having any right, title, claim or interest in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, sale, devise, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, trust, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed at the expiration of the aforesaid period without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will then be considered and treated as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's old No. 751, New No. 3247, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 1488 and Municipal C Ward No. 473 and Kalbadevi Road, Street No. 276/281 and admeasuring 30 feet in breadth and 128 feet in length or 406 square yards and bounded on the East by the Gwalwadi Lane, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, on the North by the house formerly belonging to Mavaram Samadas and now to Doulbhdas Motilal and on the South by the house of Jetha Triloem.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1917.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1574

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of Mr. KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT for the purchase of the undermentioned valuable property at Hill Road, Bandra, known as "Panthaki's Bungalows."

Land with a bungalow and stable and a cottage thereon admeasuring in all about 12,096 square yards, of which 5,858 square yards and paying Rs. 60 per year as tax bearing City Survey No. 166 is held as a building site under the usual 50 years agreement and the rest bearing Survey Nos. 26, 188, and 190 and paying as tax about Rs. 12 per year is agricultural land.

Offers will be received upto 31st January, 1918. Mr. Sett will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer. For further particulars application may be made to Mr. SETT, at Daily House, Wandby Road, or to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett
14, K. Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.
1544

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHARAJ VRAJVALABHJEE GOKOOLESHJEE of Una, in Kathiawar, Telungi Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and priest ... Deceased.

NARANDAS GOVINDJEE of Bombay, Deshagurjar Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, the duly constituted attorney of Maharaj Rugbanathlaljee Gokoolesbjee, the brother of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 14th day of December, 1917.
Messrs. MALVI, MODY, RANCHHODDAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1573

PLAGUE

90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic (Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.

DR. P. S. GANLA, M. D.,
SERUM-THERAPIST,
Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula
BOMBAY No 8.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited on behalf of [illegible] and on behalf of the Trustees of the late M[illegible] GASSIS, Solicitor, for the purchase of the undermentioned property:—

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned up to the 31st day of January, 1918, after which date further offers will not be entertained by the undersigned.

1. Land situate at Nepean Sea Road, comprising about 12,750 square yards of which 10,674 square yards are freehold and a small portion adjoining, about 600 square yards facing the sea is land leased, assessed with three bungalows, outhouses and stable standing thereon.

2. Land situate at Girgaum Road and Trinity Street and known as Dadiseth Old Market, comprising about 3088 square yards, of Freehold and Fax tenure with a newly built house and several old structures.

3. Land situate at the 5th and 8th Khatwady Lanes comprising about 1,791 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.

4. Land situate at 8th Khatwady Lane comprising about 557 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a stable thereon.

5. Land situate at Nalgaum Cross Road, comprising about 12,906 square yards of Government Taka tenure with bungalow thereon. The whole property is leased to the Kalyanmoor Mills, Limited, for 999 years at Rs. 120 per month free of taxes. The Lessees have an option of purchasing the same on or before 1924 for Rs. 32,000.

6. Land situate at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, comprising about 183 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.

7. Land situate at 164-166 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,381 square yards of Government renewable leasehold tenure with a chawl having a shop.

8. Leasehold Land situate at 152 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,706 square yards with a house of two compartments.

9. Leasehold Land situate at No. 1 and 1 A, Khar Road Bandora comprising about 1,502 square yards with a bungalow and several shops.

10. Leasehold Land situate at No. 182 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 64 square yards with a house containing a shop.

11. Leasehold Land situate at No. 178 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 83 square yards with a house thereon.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. B. E. Cassinath

1436

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE OF 6 BALES DHOTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MILLS (AHMEDABAD).

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell at 1st Lane, Ganesh Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market, at the shop of Thacker Bhanji Hari, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Ramkrishna Dahulal:—

6 bales unbleached Dhoties of Industrial Mills (Ahmedabad), i.e. 3 bales 38 by 10 and 3 bales 40 by 10, of Patti Border, each bale of 150 pairs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT MAZAGON LOVE LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Mulraj Tabiram Girdhardas, the 2nd Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heir and representatives of the deceased Aga Gulam Hussein bin Aga Abdul Hussein Larees, and all persons interested in the equity of redemption of the undermentioned properties, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an indenture of Mortgage, dated 8th May, 1916, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, on the premises, subject to the first Mortgage.

PARTICULARS

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3[illegible] in the occupation of Dharamshi Moghji and another, on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey No. 7/3696 and 8/3698 in the occupation respectively of Dr. B. S. Shroff and Rahimbhai Noormahomed, on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Naserwanji Merwanji Pandey and others, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithibai M. Jijibhai, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 1,656 square yards or thereabouts and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 6166/6167 and street No. 7.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 14/3693 containing by admeasurement 735 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements or buildings under construction and which may hereafter be completed thereon, situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 12/3693, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3694, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 13/3693 and on or towards the South by the property of Kooverji B. Sethna and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 6217 (4) and Street No. 53 C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee, at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 650 BAGS TURMERIC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Dhobi Gulli, at the Godown of Tinker Pirmji Desai and by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mohanlal Bhanji:—

650 bags Rajapuri Turmeric Magsur Sudi 15 Vonda.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1918

SALE BY AU

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTION SALE OF THE [illegible] OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND [illegible] VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN MAHOMEDSHA STREET, [illegible] TEP, KARACHI.

Under instructions from B. [illegible] the Official Assignee of Bombay, [illegible] estate of the estate and effects of [illegible] das Kusaldas, Hotchand Kusaldas, Hotchand Chelaram Hotchand [illegible] trust for himself, the executors and the name of Hotchand Kusaldas [illegible] das Kusaldas, Insolvents, and [illegible] sent of Seth Chelaram Dalumal [illegible] the Executors of the Will of [illegible] Ramrakhiyamal, deceased, the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD [illegible] will by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1918, at 4 p.m. on premises at Karachi, all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents and Mortgagor in the undermentioned properties.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Plot of land with building standing thereon, situate at Mahomedsha Street, Quarter, Karachi, bearing Survey [illegible] Survey Sheet No. A-26, admeasuring 717 square yards or thereabouts, which plot has been sub-divided into 4 plots being Nos. 12, 12-1, 12-2 and 12-3, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Harchandrai and Co., Pleaders for the Vendor, at Karachi or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MARKET ROAD AND TARU MUKHI LANE AT KARACHI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, the Official Assignee of Bombay, as Assignee of the estate and effects of Shet[illegible] das Naumal Moultani, and Dhanomnmal Moultani, who carried on business [illegible] the name of Tansukhdas Jeharmal and Sons, and with the consent of Seth Chelaram Dalumal and others, the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Sheorama Ramrakhiyamal, deceased, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1918, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Karachi, the right, title and interest of the Assignee, Insolvents and of the said mortgagee in the undermentioned properties, subject to the alleged claim of one, Metharam Ramrakhiyamal, who claims to be the 1st mortgagee of the properties secondly and thirdly described.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—Plot of land with building standing thereon, situate at Market Road, Market Quarters, Karachi, bearing S. No. 24, Survey Sheet No. A-16, known as Shevandas Nea House, admeasuring about 343 square yards and bounded on the North by plot No. 25, on the South by plot No. 23, on the East [illegible] and on the West by the Market Road.

SECONDLY:—A plot of land with building standing thereon, situate at Taru Mukhi Lane, old town quarter, Karachi, bearing Sheet No. A-3, Survey No. 28, admeasuring 97 square yards, or thereabouts and known as Shevandas Naumal old dwelling house.

THIRDLY:—A plot of land with building standing thereon, situate at Taru Mukhi Lane, old town quarters, Karachi, bearing Survey Sheet No. A-3, known as Shevand Otak.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Harchandrai and Co., Pleaders for the Vendor at Karachi or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Mumbay, 2nd January 1918.

BENNETT & CO.
22, APOLLO STREET, FORT

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD JANUARY AT 2 P.M.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR STARTING A NEW CINEMA UP-COUNTRY.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS AND ALL ACCESSORIES AND FURNITURE OF THE OLYMPIA CINEMA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Olympia Cinema, at Sandhurst Road, the whole of the Cinema Structure, Engines, Dynamos, Railing, Machinery, Films, etc., consisting of a large theatre, 2 corrugated iron sheds, motor generator and engine, furniture such as couches, cushions, chairs, tables, benches, etc., electric stores, and apparatus, [illegible] rugated sheets, [illegible] angles, projectors, iron [illegible] and gates, fire extinguishers, Pianola, large Orchestra with rolls, garden tubs and pots, one Crown Combinola cottage piano by "Soundy," electric pearl light, electric chandeliers and figures, teakwood planks and rafters, and other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published and the above [illegible] now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

BENNETT, & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd January, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS:

The most Astounding News to the Public

The most thrilling enthralling and sensational serial

Patria! Patria!

45000ft long.

First Instalment 7000 ft.

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA

The most Patriotic Lady Leads the Serial.

You will be simply charmed.

Tuesday 1st January being Public Holiday

Special Matinee with Prizes at 5-15 (S. T.)

Every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)

Our Prize drawing of Rs. 500 in "Nea[illegible] of the Navy" will take place on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

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THER LIST OF HONOURS.

COGNITION OF TALENT IN ENGLAND.

R HONOURS FOR INDIAN PRINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 1.

The New Year's Honours include the following to be barons:—

Mr. Almeric Paget.
Sir Frederick Cawley.
Sir John Lonsdale.
Sir James Woodhouse.

Mr. Almeric Hugh Paget was born in 1861 and is a son of the late General Lord Alfred Henry Paget, C.B. He received his education at Harrow, and lived for many years in the U. S. A. ranching and farming in North-West. Later on he went to New York and became a director of various large commercial undertakings there. He was also a director of the Anglo-Russian Trust Co., and the British Bank for Foreign Trade and other Companies. He became High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1909 and an M. P. (Unionist) the next year, representing Cambridge. He is also President of the Eastern Provincial Division of National Union for Eastern and Home counties since 1911, and is also a Governor of Guy's Hospital.

Sir Frederick Cawley was born in 1850 and is a son of the late Thomas Cawley of Priestland, Tarporley. He received his education at the Aldersey Grammar School, and is Chairman of the Heaton Mills Bleaching Co. Middleton, and also a landowner in Herefordshire and Cheshire. He represents the Prestwich Division S. E. Lancashire in Parliament since 1895, as a Liberal Member. He was created baronet in 1906.

Sir John Brownlee Lonsdale was born at Armagh in 1850 and is the son of James Lonsdale, D.L. He is Hon. Secretary and Whip to the Irish Unionist Party, and is a Conservative and supporter of Tariff Reform. He was appointed High Sheriff in 1895 and is representing Mid Armagh in Parliament since 1900 as a Conservative member. He was created baronet in 1911.

Sir James Thomas Woodhouse was born in 1852 and is the eldest son of Mr. James Woodhouse. He received his education at Hull College and the University College, London, and got the degree of LL.B. (London). He rose to be Mayor of Hull in 1891 and is a J. P. and Dy. Lieut. of E. Riding, Yorkshire. In 1895 he was made a Knight, and is a Chairman of Governors of Hymers College, as well as a Royal Commissioner under the Defence of the Realm Act.

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

Privy Councillorships include Lord Robert Cecil and Tom Richards M. P.

There are twenty baronetcies including Mr. Ellis Griffit, Sir George Riddell, Sir F. E. Smith. (Attorney-General), and Lieut.-Colonel James Craig.

There are fifty-two knighthoods including Journalists Mr. Robert Bruce and Mr. Emsley Carr; novelists Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Anthony Hope, artists Mr. Leslie Ward, Mr. Lavery and Mr. Lutyens; the historian Sidney Low, the geographist Scott Keltie; Major William Northrop McMillan, of East Africa and Mr. Bartle Frere, Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

NEW TITLE FOR H H. NIZAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following New Year's War Honours are gazetted:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has sanctioned the following salutes for Ruling Princes and Chiefs:

PERMANENT SALUTES.

Maharaja of Gwalior 21 guns, Raja of Ratlam 13 guns, Maharaja of Jind 13 guns, Maharaja of Kapurthala 13 guns, Nawab of Junagadh 13 guns, Jam of Nawanagar 13 guns, Maharaja of Bhavnagar 13 guns, Rana of Porbandar 13 guns, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra 13 guns, Nawab of Loharu 9 guns, Chief of Mudhol 9 guns, Chief of Sangli 9 guns, Maharaja of Patna 9 guns, Maharaja of Mayurbhanj 9 guns, Raja of Sonpur 9 guns.

PERSONAL SALUTES.

Maharaja of Kashmir 21 guns, Maharaja of Bikaner 19 guns, Maharaja of Patiala 19 guns, Nawab of Rampur 15 guns, Maharaja of Benares 15 guns, Maharaja of Jind 15 guns, Maharaja of Kapurthala 15 guns, Nawab of Junagadh 15 guns, Jam Saheb of Nawanagar 15 guns, Maharaja of Bhavnagar 15 guns, Nawab of Janjira 13 guns, Nawab of Sachin 11 guns, Raj Saheb of Wankaner 11 guns, Chief of Jamkhandi 9 guns, Raja of Poonch 9 guns, Sawbwa of Tawngpeng 9 guns.

Grand Knight Commander of Bath (G.C.B. Military):—Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Knight Commander of Bath (K.C.B.) Maharaja of Bikaner.

Crown of India (C.I.):—Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur.

Knight Commander Star of India (K.C.S.I.):—Maharaja of Datia, Maharaja Rana of Dholpur.

Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire (G.C.I.E.):—Maharaja of Indore.

Knight Commander of Indian Empire K.C.I.E.):—Raja of Raigarh, Raja of Chamba, Raja of Suket, Rana of Barwana, Rana of Sonpur, Raja Hari Singh Commander-in-Chief Kashmir.

Companion of Indian Empire (C.I.E.):—Maharaja of Sikkim, Sawa Sawbwa of Kengtung.

Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order (G.C.V.O.):—Maharaja of Udipur.

Knight Grand Cross of British Empire (G.C.B.E.):—Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja of Jaipur, Maharao of Kotah.

Dame Grand Cross of British Empire:—Begum of Bhopal.

Knight Commander of British Empire (K.C.B.E.):—Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal:—Nepalia Rani of Tehri.

NEW HONOUR FOR THE NIZAM.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has been gazetted "His Exalted Highness" as an hereditary distinction.

Rao of Cutch has been given title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction.

Maharaja (Hereditary):—Raja of Dhar, Raja of Dewas, (senior branch), Raja of Dewas (junior branch), Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Rana of Bandar, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, Raja of Sirmur, Maharaja of Benares, Raja of Manipur.

Maharaja (personal):—Raja of Faridkot.

Maharaj-rana (hereditary):—Raj Rana of Jhalawar.

Rajendra Bahadur (hereditary):—Maharaja of Jind.

His Highness (Personal):—Yuvaraja of Mysore.

Major Haji Hafiz Obedullah Khan, Commander-in-Chief, Bhopal State, to be Honorary A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

MILITARY HONOURS.

The following Honorary rank in the army has been gazetted:—

To be Lieut.-General:—The Nizam of Hyderabad, Maharaja of Gwalior.

To be Colonel:—Raja of Ratlam, Nasrulla Khan Heir-apparent to Bhopal State.

To be Lieut Colonel:—Maharaja of Idar, Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Mir of Khairpur, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Maharaja of Jind, Maharaja of Kapurthala, Raja of Sirmur.

To be Major:—Raja of Faridkot.

To be Captain:—Rana of Barwani, Chief of Jamkhandi, Raj Saheb of Wankaner, Nawab of Sachin, Nawab of Savanur, Raja Saheb of Akalkot, Raja of Baria.

To be Lieut:—Maharaja of Bharatpur.

To be Second-Lieut.:—Mir of Khairpur, Kumar Khishnachandra Kalubha of Bhavnagar, Kumar Shivsinhji Karansinhji Jhala Wankaner Chief of Mudhol.

To be Captains, Royal Indian Marine (Supernumery):—Commander B. H. Jones, A. E. Harold and E. W. Huddleston.

To be temporary Lieut. Commander:—Temporary Lieut. F. R. Davey, Royal Indian Marine.

To be temporary Lieut.:—Sub-Lieut. A. H. Hicks Royal Indian Marine.

KING S POLICE MEDAL.

The King's Police Medal is awarded to the following:—Madras: W. H. Wright, Assistant Superintendent, Golla Simhachelam, Sub-Inspector Godavari Abdul Aziz Inspector Godavari, N. K. Padhi, Inspector Vizagapatam.

Bombay:—Roy Havelock Haslam, Assistant Superintendent Agency Police Kathiawar, Rajabkhan Daudkhan, Head Constable Kira District Police, Peter Sullivan, Superintendent Criminal Investigation Department Bombay City Police, Abdul Satar Khan, Inspector Karachi District, Malaya Ganpat, Inspector Poona District, Khan Saheb Imam Muhammad, Inspector Criminal Investigation Department Bombay Presidency, Gerald Sidney Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port of Bombay, Ganu Dhansinbad Dhansing, Head Constable District East Khandesh.

Bengal:—Nalini Nath Mazumdar, Inspector Calcutta Police, Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharji Inspector, Rajendra Nath Basu Inspector, Narendra Nath Mukharji Sub-Inspector, Jamir Khan Constable, Robert Martin Wright Superintendent, Amirta Lal Singh, Head Constable Calcutta Police, Azam Khan Head Constable, Ram Sakal Gosain Head Constable, Jogendra Chandra Gupta, Sub-Inspector Intelligence Branch Criminal Investigation Department.

United Provinces:—Ali Ahmed, Constable Budan District, Bhagwant Singh, Sub-Inspector Station Officer of Islamnagar Thana, Budaun District, Muhammad Khan Constable Kheri District, Punjab, George Grosvenor Bruce, Iver Superintendent Jhelum District, Mohammad Rashid Head Constable, Ferozepore District, Haidar Ali, Sub-Inspector Ludhiana District, Faiz-ul-Hassan Sub-Inspector, Mirza Miraj-ud-Din, Inspector Punjab Police.

Burma:—Charles Arthur Reynell, District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, Sita Ram Deputy Superintendent of Police, Maung Kyaung Ba Inspector (retired), Pahalman Chettri Jemadar, Arakan Hill Tracts Military Police, Arratoon Catchick Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Katha; Ernest Woodburn Trotter District Superintendent, Reginald Charles Whiting, District Superintendent.

Bihar and Orissa:—Henry St. John Morrison, Deputy Superintendent, Swarup Narayan Singh, Jamadar Military Police, Bhagalpur.

Central Provinces:—Khwaja Muhammad Akram Khan, Deputy Superintendent.

Assam:—Singbir Gharti Subdar, Lushai Hills Military Police, Khan Sahib Helimulla, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sylhet District, Jangbir Lama Subadar, Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion.

N.-W. Frontier Province:—E. C. Handyside Superintendent, Zahir Gulkhan Inspector, Malik Mazafsear Khan, Inspector Indore State, T. H. Morony District Superintendent, St. Hollins, Inspector-General of Police, Baluchistan, Adalat Khan head constable.

The following Indian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men received decorations for war services:—

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA 2ND CLASS.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Risaldar Major Ghulam Dastaghir Khan, Bahadur. For distinguished conduct in the field.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Subadar Ganpat Mahadeo Bahadur. Served throughout the operations in France and Mesopotamia with distinction until invalided in October, 1916.

61st Pioneers.—Subadar Paparayadu, Bahadur. For distinguished conduct in the field.

1st Labour Corps.—Subadar-Major Firoze Ali, Bahadur. For distinguished conduct in the field.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT, 2ND CLASS.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Kot-Dafadar Lal Singh, I. O. M. This Non-Commissioned Officer did fine work when temporarily in Command of a Troop on 22nd September, 1915. He kept his Troop dismounted when under very heavy enfilade fire, and covered the retirement of the remainder of the squadron, and afterwards withdrew his troop in a most orderly manner.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Lance-Dafadar Kehar Singh, I. O. M. Marked gallantry and coolness on 23rd November, 1915, at Ctesiphon, while under very heavy fire from Infantry trenches, dismounted of his own accord, when his half squadron had retired, and picked up a Sowar who had fallen wounded from his horse, and carried him over 100 yards, when the Sowar fell dead. He then mounted and rejoined his troop.

20th Deccan Horse.—Jemadar Sirdar Singh, I. O. M. Conspicuous gallantry at Festubert on 21st December, 1914, during the attack on the enemy's position, in assisting to rescue a wounded Indian Officer under a most destructive fire. To receive the Croix-de Guerre also.

2nd Sappers and Miners.—Naik Chellaperumal, I. O. M. For conspicuous gallantry in the field.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Havildar Saiyid Hussain, I. O. M. At Ctesiphon, 22nd November, 1915, this N. C. O. in the face of a heavy fire crossed an open space of ground, negotiated a barbed wire fence, obtained a footing in the enemy's trench with his party which he assisted in maintaining until severely wounded. To receive Indian Distinguished Service Medal also.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Jemadar Uttam Singh, I. O. M. For conspicuous gallantry and setting a fine example to his men throughout the operations in France and Mesopotamia until severely wounded and invalided.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Subadar Dhondibarao Barge, I. O. M. Great gallantry in action and untiring devotion to duty at all times and refused to report sick until ordered to do so, although he had been suffering from disease for a considerable period.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Havildar Lalu Rajana, I. O. M. For gallantry and fine leadership under fire when wiring in front of the line on several occasions when he never failed to complete the task allotted to his section in spite of severe losses.

97th Punjabis.—Sepoy Ali Muhammad, I. O. M. For distinguished conduct in the field.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Subadar Ramchandra Hase, I. O. M. (deceased). On 22nd November, 1915, at Ctesiphon, Subadar Ramchandra Hase, after all his British Officers were killed or wounded, led a Double Company with great skill and gallantry to the Turkish trenches through very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. He also personally issued ammunition to his men which he brought up himself on mules from the rear. He was killed at the end of the day. Relative to receive decorations. To receive Indian Distinguished Service Medal also.

125th Rifles.—Jemadar Sher Khan, I. O. M. For conspicuous gallantry and coolness on the 22nd April, 1916, when he led his men forward under very heavy shell and rifle fire. Notwithstanding his being hit through both cheeks he continued to advance and was twice wounded through the arm, he still continued to lead his men forward and was shot through the left lung. He again went forward and was only stopped when the fifth bullet hit him in the leg. Even then he went back to the Aid-post unassisted.

125th Rifles.—Subadar Munshi Singh, I. O. M. (deceased). For conspicuous gallantry and ability on the 22nd April, 1916, when he led his platoon forward in a very able maner, rallied them and led them forward again, under very heavy rifle and shell fire until he was killed. Relatives to receive decoration. To receive Indian Distinguished Service Medal also.

129th Baluchis.—Subadar Abdullah Khan, I. O. M. For distinguished conduct in the field.

129th Baluchis.—Colour-Havildar Sar Mir, I. O. M. For distinguished conduct in the field.

129th Baluchis.—Havildar Rodi Gul, I. O. M. For distinguished conduct in the field.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Risaldar Chet Ram. At Ctesiphon, on 22nd November, 1915, this Indian Officer conducted the retirement of his troop from the farthest point of the enemy's 2nd line trenches, under heavy rifle and gun fire. His was the last troop of the last squadron of the Brigade to withdraw. He also halted his troop in the open under heavy fire to render assistance to a section of "S" Battery, which was unable to withdraw until fresh horses had been brought up. His troop worked all through with the greatest steadiness.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Rissaidar Nana Singh. For cool and excellent troop leading on all occasions, particularly on the evening of the 1st October, 1915, when the regiment was heavily fired on by Turkish Infantry. He dismounted his troop in a good position, and formed a point for the remainder of the squadron to form on. He previously displayed great coolness in the attack on the North Mound at Shaiba on the 13th April, 1915.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Risaldar Thakur Singh. This Indian Officer has always shown himself a most capable and cool leader under fire; he has done consistently well in the seven actions in which he has taken part. His bearing under fire is such as to inspire confidence in all ranks under him. Since the investment of Kut until the end of March, 1916, he was the only Indian Officer in his Squadron.

DAFADAR'S COSPICUOUS GALLANTRY.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Dafadar Ghenda Singh. Conspicuous gallantry in bringing in two wounded men during the mounted attack of the regiment on North Mound, Shaiba on the 13th April, 1915, under a hot fire at point blank range. He also accompanied the party who carried a message from General Townshend's Camp, which was entirely surrounded by the enemy, to General Mellis' Brigade, stationed some miles down the river Tigris. To receive the Serbian Gold Medal also. This decoration has not yet been received from England.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Dafadar Nanha Singh. On the night of the 30th November, 1915, 1st December 1915, a party of volunteers was asked for from the 7th Hariana Lancers, to carry an urgent message from General Townshend's Camp, which was entirely surrounded by the enemy, through the enemy's "cordon," to General Mellis' Brigade, stationed some miles down the river Tigris. This message brought General Mellis' Brigade to the assitance of General Townshend, in time for the severe rearguard action the next day. This N. C. O. with 6 others gallantly volunteered for this hazardous duty, under the command of two British Officers.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Dafadar Kehr Singh. On the night of the 30th November 1915, 1st December 1915 a party of volunteers was asked for from the 7th Hariana Lancers, to carry an urgent message from General Townshend's Camp, which was entirely surrounded by the enemy, through the enemy's "cordon," to General Mellis' Brigade, stationed some miles down the river Tigris. This message brought General Mellis' Brigade to the assitance of General Townshend, in time for the severe rearguard action the next day. This N. C. O. with 6 others gallantly volunteered for this hazardous duty, under the command of two British Officers.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Acting-Lance Dafadar Parmeshri Singh. On the night of the 30th November 1915, 1st December 1915 a party of volunteers was asked for from the 7th Hariana Lancers, to carry an urgent message from General Townshend's Camp, which was entirely surrounded by the enemy, through the enemy's "cordon," to General Mellis' Brigade, stationed some miles down the river Tigris. This message brought General Mellis' Brigade to the assitance of General Townshend, in time for the severe rearguard action the next day. This N. C. O. with 6 others gallantly volunteered for this hazardous duty, under the command of two British Officers.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Acting-Lance Dafadar Maghar Singh. On the night of the 30th November 1915, 1st December 1915 a party of volunteers was asked for from the 7th Hariana Lancers, to carry an urgent message from General Townshend's Camp, which was entirely surrounded by the enemy, through the enemy's "cordon," to General Mellis' Brigade, stationed some miles down the river Tigris. This message brought General Mellis' Brigade to the assitance of General Townshend, in time for the severe rearguard action the next day. This N. C. O. with 6 others gallantly volunteered for this hazardous duty, under the command of two British Officers.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Dafadar Subah Singh. On the night of the 30th November 1915, 1st December 1915 a party of volunteers was asked for from the 7th Hariana Lancers, to carry an urgent message from General Townshend's Camp, which was entirely surrounded by the enemy, through the enemy's "cordon," to General Mellis' Brigade, stationed some miles down the river Tigris. This message brought General Mellis' Brigade to the assitance of General Townshend, in time for the severe rearguard action the next day. This N. C. O. with 6 others gallantly volunteered for this hazardous duty, under the command of two British Officers.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Acting-Lanct Dafadar Sultan Singh. On the night of the 30th November 1915, 1st December 1915 a party of volunteers was asked for from the 7th Hariana Lancers, to carry an urgent message from General Townshend's Camp, which was entirely surrounded by the enemy, through the enemy's "cordon," to General Mellis' Brigade, stationed some miles down the river Tigris. This message brought General Mellis' Brigade to the assitance of General Townshend, in time for the severe rearguard action the next day. This N. C. O. with 6 others gallantly volunteered for this hazardous duty, under the command of two British Officers.

11th Lancers.—Naik Laskar Singh. For distinguished conduct in the field.

20th Deccan Horse.—Dafadar Mohammad Zaman Khan. Gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps in France.

26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry.—Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Sher. For general good work in the field especially in scouting and reconnaissance.

26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry.—Dafadar Aidan Singh. On 20th March, 1916, went with one man at night into one of the enemies outposts, in order to lead a raiding party the next day. And has generally done good work in the field.

2nd (Q.V.O.) Sappers and Miners.—Subadar Ponnusami. For gallantry in the field.

2nd (Q.V.O.) Sappers and Miners.—Subadar Kothandapani. For gallantry in the field.

2nd (Q.V.O.) Sappers and Miners.—Havildar Ayyum Permaul For gallantry in the field.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Sapper Indar Singh. At Neuve Chappelle, on the 12th March, 1915, displayed the greatest gallantry and determination in pushing forward his sap though subjected to a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Jemadar Lakshiman Powar. For conspicuous gallantry and fine handling of his men in the retreat from Shaikh Othman in the earlier part of the Aden Operations.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Havildar Chanda Singh. For the gallant and determined manner in which this N. C. O. and his party held on to a position during the operations at the Dujaila redoubt in March, 1916, until they were all either killed or wounded. To receive Cross of Karageerge 1st Class (with swords) also. This decoration has not yet been received from England.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Lance Naik Jhanda Singh. For conspicuous gallantry at Bait Hissa on 17th April, 1916, when constructing a block in a trench and when the covering party was driven back, continuing the work and defending the position until assistance arrived.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Naikh Sahib Singh. For conspicuous gallantry at Bait Hissa on 17th April, 1916, when constructing a block in a trench and when the covering party was driven back, continuing the work and defending the position until assistance arrived.

32nd Divisional Signal Co.—Havildar Mustak Hussain. For conspicuous gallantry on the 27th/28th April, 1915, during the 2nd Battle of Ypres. He was in charge of a foot cable party and laid his lines up to the front line under very heavy rifle, machine-gun and shellfire and when the linesmen of his party were killed, remained out along the line repairing them until he was wounded and it was mainly due to his efforts that communication was maintained to the extent that it was.

32nd Divisional Signal Co.—Naik Bawani Singh. For distinguished conduct in the field.

61st Pioneers.—Colour-Havildar Saiyad Ahmed. For distinguished conduct in the field.

82nd Punjabis.—Subadar Hira Singh. For distinguished conduct in the field.

84th Punjabis.—Lance-Naik Surat Singh. For distinguished conduct in the field.

99th Deccan Infantry.—Naik Ami Chand. For distinguished conduct in the field.

104th Wellesley Rifles.—Lance-Havildar Hari Singh. For distinguished conduct in the field.

MAHRATTA JEMADAR'S DETERMINATION.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Subadar Daulat Rao Bhosale. At Sunnayat, on the 7th April, 1916, the Mahratta composite battalion advanced to dig in line with the 19th Brigade. This Jemadar was in command of his Double Company diggers and, when his British Officer was wounded, took his party forward with great determination in spite of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire at close range. He handled his men so well that he had no further casualties, but to do this he had constantly to expose himself.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Subadar-Major Shaikh Yasin, Bahadur. On 22nd November, 1915, at Ctesiphon, after all British Officers were casualties took command of a Double Company and with great determination and bravery led his men on to the Turkish Trench, through a very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire.

125th Rifles.—Naik Sheochand Ram. For distinguished conduct in the field.

127th Baluch Light Infantry.—Havildar Dad Khan. Served with the original Expeditionary Force in France from its arrival until it was withdrawn, when he proceeded to East Africa where he served until about six months ago. He served throughout with distinction.

127th Baluch Light Infantry.—Lance-Naik Mustakim. Served with the original Expeditionary Force in France from its arrival until it was withdrawn, when he proceeded to East Africa where he served until about six months ago. He served throughout with distinction.

129th Baluchis.—Subadar Jilani. For distinguished conduct in the field. To receive the Croix de Guerre also. This decoration has not yet been received from England.

129th Baluchis.—Jemadar Nur Khan. For distinguished conduct in the field.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry.—Farrier-Dafadar H. Wray. For meritorious service and devotion to duty, in the Theatre of War, on 3rd May, 1917.
Cross of St. George 1st Class.

RUSSIAN DECORATION.

129th Baluchis.—Havildar Wasim Khan. For distinguished conduct in the field.

JAIN CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The weather has nearly settled again in noon, Mr. Khaisey Khaisey presiding. Messrs. Mohanlal Karamchand Gandhi and Tilak were present. Six resolutions were moved to-day from the chair praying for success to the British Arms, welcoming the Secretary of State, proposing the introduction of Jain literature for Jain study in the Hindu University, Benares.

A fund was raised and about Rs. 61,000 collected on the spot. The President gave Rs. 10,000, his wife Rs. 2,500 and Ramchand Babu Rs. 2,500.

Messrs Gandhi and Tilak addressed the meeting in English.

One hundred and twenty meetings were held in Surat District, in its different towns and villages, on the 24th of December, when resolutions were passed welcoming Mr. Montagu to the Bombay Presidency and asking the Imperial Government to give immediate effect to the Congress-League scheme. Almost the same number of meetings were held on the 26th December when Mrs Besant's speech was read.

NEW YEAR PARADE IN BOMBAY.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE

VICEROY PRESENTS DECORATIONS AMD MEDALS.

The year of grace 1918 dawned auspiciously yesterday morning, with an event which decidedly marked an epoch in the martial annals of Bombay. It was a morning on which twelve hundred troops paraded on the Bombay Oval to celebrate the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and the troops included a 15-pounder Section of the Bombay Artillery, the Bombay Light Horse, a Naval detachment, a British regiment, the Bombay Rifles, with whom were combined the Bombay Scottish, and an Indian Infantry in full strength. All these Bombay bulwarks who would do credit to his Majesty the King-Emperor's Arms wherever the British Flag is unfurled to strike terror among the enemies of Great Britain, were drawn up in line facing east at 8-45 a.m., and long before this hour, it appeared as if patriotism had blown the whole of Bombay on to the Oval. The line extended from one end of the Oval to the other. The Bombay Artillery were ready for action on the extreme left, the Bombay Light Horse which has claimed distinction from the hour of its inception were next in order, the Naval detachment, the British regiment, the Bombay Rifles and the Indian Infantry continuing the stretch, with the Massed Bands in rear of the centre of the line.

It was a nippy morning with a northerly breeze blowing. But no sooner had the rising sun dispelled the morning mist, the Oval, with its emerald carpeting, and festive decorations, with crowds of men, women and children in holiday attire, beaming on the formed-up troops, and T. E. the Viceroy and the Governor, appeared in all its glory. The antique palms, too, nodding in the zephyr, seemed to salute the Viceroy as his Excellency rode on the Oval in martial splendour.

His Excellency with Lord Willingdon motored up to the entrance of the Oval seven minutes before the appointed hour. At this point, the Bombay Mounted Police, headed by Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner C.I.D. and the Governor's picturesque Bodyguard were in waiting. The Viceroy and the Governor, mounted on handsome chargers, and looking superb in black frock coats relieved with white sun topees, were preceded and followed to the Flagstaff by the Mounted Police and the Governor's Bodyguard. On reaching the Flagstaff, H. E. the Viceroy was received with a Royal Salute from the troops. His Excellency at once proceeded to inspect the troops, and at this particular juncture, among the more distinguished admirers of a magnificent Cavalcade were her Excellency Lady Willingdon, attended by Lord Lathom, A.D.C., the Members of Council, several Indian Chiefs now in Bombay, Judges of the High Court, the Bishop of Bombay, Foreign Consuls, and others too numerous to mention. The Cavalcade proceeded originally to the Bombay Artillery position and wheeled away from the end of the Indian Infantry moving in the following order:—

The Asst. Qr. Master-General, Bombay Brigade.
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.
H. E. the Viceroy, General Officer, Comdg. Bombay Brigade.
H. E. the Governor of Bombay, General Officer, Commanding Southern Army.
Major-General in Charge of Administration, Southern Army, General Staff Officer, Poona Division.
Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

At the conclusion of the inspection the Viceroy took up his position on a dais raised ahead of the two Stands with Lord Willingdon by his side, and then the Artillery fired the Royal Saluto at three intervals, while the Infantry, including the Naval detachment, fired a *feu de joie* faultlessly, the Massed Bands filling up the intervals with the National Anthem. The troops next raised three hearty cheers for his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS ETC.

His Excellency the Viceroy then graciously presented Decorations and Medals gained during the War by Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men while the troops stood to order ready for the march past. The presentations occupied twenty-five minutes, and at the end of it, the various units marched past his Excellency like sheets, the Naval detachment leading the van. The march-past over, the troops re-formed, and advanced in Review Order finally to salute his Majesty the King-Emperor's Representative in India, and after the Viceroy and the Governor had remounted and rode off the ground, the troops returned to quarters.

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BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, January 2, 1918.

AN UPPER HOUSE.

If we make an analytic survey of the memorials submitted to the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu, we arrive at two concrete proposals in the end. The first is the Congress-League Scheme which represents the considered opinion of united India; the second is the project associated with the name of Mr. Curtis. The latter was the result of studies at once diligent and lopsided, and bears the fatal defect of contemption at the hands of the very people for whose benefit it was conceived. Rather than accept a scheme which compounds official autocracy with a futile semblance of the supremacy of the people's voice (in some matters), we would prefer the present state of catastrophic stagnation! We are at one with our junkers and croakers in disavowing the elements of compartmental autonomy, because it will amount in practice to a serious complication in Government, and must prove itself a definite hindrance in the next approach to Responsible Government. Nevertheless, there is, in principle, a slight common factor in the Reforms Scheme of the people and the conception of Mr. Curtis. It is that the will of the people should begin to prevail in the administration, and that irresponsible despotism—never so benevolent—should cease.

Apart from these two definite proposals, some people have given out vague whispers and inchoate suggestions concerning a second chamber. The memorialists who uncomprehendingly alluded to the suggestion happen to belong to "the landed aristocracy." Before proceeding further with the claims of the bicameral system and the present improbabilities of its being utilized in the constitution, we cannot help thinking that a slight misconception has clouded the minds of its adherents. Because they are the "landed gentry," and because they are wedded to the notion of a "stake in the country", some of them regard themselves as entitled to administration through an upper house. This is a fallacy which even an academic study of modern second chambers should dispel. Second chambers in present-day constitutions are not recruited from hereditary nobleman or manorial lords; rather, the chronic problem in countries where such relics of feudal tyranny and ecclesiastical privilege exist, is how to make it an efficient and popular assembly. Even the House of Lords, in the opinion of competent observers, must in the long run get rid of their (permanent) lordships. It may be a kindness to some of our landed aristocrats to disabuse their minds of the visions of a gorgeous senate of the idle rich. British India of the future cannot afford to be so superimposed with a house of titles and ribbons, when every other part and wing of the constitution is bursting with strenuous work and liberal aspirations. The Upper House to-day is not the inheritance of the "Upper Ten." The function of our legislative councils is designed to give full scope for useful activity to our territorial magnates, and if they should neglect to take a larger share in the public life of the country the blame would be theirs. To say that larger representation should be provided for them is, on the merit of this particular plea, more consistent and creditable than to demand a new segregation altogether.

There are some critics who believe that the introduction of a second chamber would be a desirable and successful acquisition to the Indian constitution. The framers of the Congress-League scheme weighed the claims in favour of that innovation and the idea was rejected after deliberation. They [illegible] practicability [illegible] as against the [illegible] of the country, (including the Imperial) has the annexure of a second assembly been deemed useful in the present stride of advance. Those who are at the first blush impressed by that universal expedient in representative Governments, say that the Reform Scheme was framed in a fit of pessimistic blindedness, and should be remodelled. Even the Congress-League Scheme, one may sometimes think, grows old and obsolete with the passage of new events; but we cannot approach the question of a bicameral remodelling till a case is made out for its peremptory acceptance. For what, after all, is the final argument in favor of a Second Chamber? It is a restraint for delay and further deliberation—very useful at times. We have no quarrel with countries that have two chambers; we know that latter day Australia itself felt a single chamber in the federation to be inadequate. The question of the final requisites of a federation is, however, in India a question of the future; it is not necessarily prejudiced by the results of the Reform Scheme. The chief reason is that, in India, what is of the first consequence, is a salutary check on the bureaucracy and a corresponding experience in democratic practices for the people. With the exercise of popular authority, possibly, or even necessarily, with initial mistakes, the spirit of self-rule can be consolidated. The moral value of the Congress-League scheme should be judged on that test: if there are chances of its success, then the first condition of progress and need of the administration is that it should be tried.

What then is the check to hasty legislation which, in lieu of a second chamber, a constitution can provide? The Reform Scheme gives to the head of the government (the semi-sovereign authority) the power of putting a qualified veto. This secures the restraint against hasty legislation. The past experience and history of India favours the course outlined by the scheme; the question of a second chamber does not for the moment arise. Further, it is worth remembering that where two houses co-exist, the authority of the one should and does exceed the power of the other. The predominant house has nothing to fear except a period of delay in the statutory recognition of its measures. This is the experience of all countries. The instrument for delay would, in India, be best preserved in the hands of the president of the Legislative Council.

Prof. Limaye in a recent lecture in Bombay on the "Bicameral system" concluded with a novel suggestion. "The Council of Princes when it comes into existence, with the representatives of the different provinces of India, many very well be the second chamber for the federated or the United States of India." The idea was not sufficiently developed. What would be the jurisdiction of a second chamber, created by the joint session suggested by Prof. Limaye? No practical scheme has yet been put forward in respect of the proposal, and pending a concrete suggestion judgment must be held in abeyance. The scope of Congress-League scheme of Reforms is admitedly one of immediate internal autonomy and does not precipitate considerations possibly suitable for a maturer phase of Responsible Government. The Hon. Mr. M. Ramchandra Row of Madras in his recent book on "The development of the Indian Polity" gives an illuminating, though very cautious, discussion of the question and concludes:—

> "The bicameral system furnishes many useful analogies for the composition of a federal legislature. If the Native States are willing to come to a final scheme of Self-Government, the whole basis of the existing Legislature will have to be reconsidered. *This is however, largely a problem of the future.*"

That being so, the Reform Scheme in its value as a present step is not compromised. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, during his oral examination by the Public Services Commission, was twitted with the question, "What will you do after twenty years when all the changes you want have come to pass?" He answered with telling directness, "We shall have another Royal Commission." To the professional detractors who speculate about factitious incongruities at the end of the road, the answer is: "This measure of internal autonomy is for the immediate benefit of India and the Empire; what the further steps would be is a question that will doubtless be considered in due time.

THE REFORM OF DIPLOMACY.

Recently Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil, discussing the important subject of diplomacy, laid stress on the necessity for the continuation of the present system of [illegible] [illegible] system forbidding [illegible] [illegible] interaction and collusion [illegible] between nations." No doubt much of the evils might have found some expression a few years ago, but the great war has made it impossible for thinking people to [illegible] reservations, the statements of these politicians. From the point of view of efficiency the system has been proved a failure, for both in connection with our enemies and with Greece, we may say that the existing method has led rather to frustration and distrust than peace and harmony. Nor can it be said that the system has succeeded in accomplishing its end of keeping secret those agreements which nations believe should remain hidden from the eyes of others. Evidence is accumulating that many of the so-called secret plans made by the diplomatists of the Allies have been made known to the enemy, while schemes and projects perfected in Germany were effectually concealed from the Allied leaders. Whatever there may be to say in favour of the past system, and we admit the great difficulties involved in open diplomacy against those nations that insist on secret methods, it stands condemned in the light of recent revelations. When the governments were in the hands of the few, the bureaucracy found such a system perfectly fitted to its character, and the people were forced to acquiesce in the actions of these leaders. One thing is perfectly clear, and that is, that the diplomacy of England and practically all other governments is divorced from the people, whose influence is practically nil, as far as foreign affairs are concerned. The appalling ignorance of the majority of people on foreign questions must of course, be acknowledged, as also the absence of recognition on their part of the importance of foreign relations. But the war has opened the eyes of the world to the evils of the courses followed by those responsible for foreign policy, and the extent to which there has steadily grown a spirit of distrust.

The first essential of future diplomacy must be a closer association of the Foreign Office with the democracy of the country. Practically in all other offices the will of the people is the main factor. It is recognised that, on the old system, it was necessary to continue as far as possible a uniform foreign policy, and an attempt was generally made by the Minister holding the portfolio to conduct his negotiations on lines generally laid down by previous ministers. Of course there have been men who have impressed their personalities and predilections on foreign policy and have modified it considerably in that way. But they always presented a change as a fact accomplished, not as a subject to be discussed and decided on by Parliament. On the whole the British people have had little reason to complain of the way in which they have been served by foreign ministers, but it is certain that in view of the past revelations of secret diplomacy, especially as far as they relate to the present outbreak, the people will demand that their voice be more directly heard in all important matters relating to foreign policy. And if we read the signs of the times aright, not only the Allies, but the people of the Central Powers, will equally insist on radical changes. A writer in a recent number of "New Europe," speaking of the obstacles that have arisen to prevent the exercise of influence by democracy on foreign relations, says: "The result, crudely and concisely put, is that, whereas, theoretically, the Foreign Office is merely a connecting link between the peoples' representatives in Parliament and the Empire's representatives abroad, practically it has made itself the sole organ, not only for the conduct of foreign affairs, but for the control of foreign policy." He reasons rightly when he says that you cannot have a sound and efficient bureaucracy except in conjunction with democracy. The Foreign Office bureaucracy has succeeded in accomplishing two things which have seriously interfered with its success. It has cut off its connection with democracy by means of its organisation, thus preventing the living force of this spirit from influencing and strengthening its hands; it has allowed itself to come under the control of a small clique which has succeeded in completing a system which manages to discourage men of ability and initiative and to support men of questionable qualifications.

In support of the latter statement innumerable instances were given in the report dealing with the diplomatic service published a year or so ago. The writer referred to shows how the present system requires the elimination of all individual independence from the departments, and the establishment of esoteric standards of elegant incompetence. The first candidate that took up Russian for his examination has never yet received an appointment in that country; the diplomatist who made himself an international authority on Turkey, found it impossible to get reappointed to Constantinople; the Foreign Office clerk who made himself an expert in Spanish commerce was brought home to edit Blue Books; and all three left the service in middle life. These examples could be greatly multiplied. Both in this connection and on the subject of reform of consular services, it has been strongly urged that there shall be more elasticity in the matter of transfers so that the best use can be made of men with proper qualifications. Never was there a time when it was more necessary that the nation's representatives should be men who have made a deep study of every part of the national life of the country in which they serve, and without serious modifications in the system such an end cannot be gained. Another matter which is receiving attention is the question of the field of recruiting. Save to a limited and privileged few the office of diplomat has been a closed career, there being a high property qualification necessary to candidates. Unless possessed of considerable means no man, however, competent and fitted is able to enter the service, for it is said that diplomats must serve for their first twenty [illegible] [illegible] themselves [illegible] £200 per annum. It is true they do so with the object of receiving [illegible] salaries of from £2000 to £3000. Under such conditions one class only can afford to enter the service, and that a class which cannot be said to represent in any real sense the policy or attitude of the democracy of the country. In the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the subject has been dealt with, and doubtless it will stand in the forefront of the reforms that must come.

This Commission recommended as the points to be chiefly considered and modified the following: The reconstruction of the Board of Selection for candidates in such a way as will prevent the control being exercised by a certain class; the amalgamation of the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service, so that there may be unity in their work; the payment of a living wage and the assignment of promotions and transfers to a properly constituted departmental body; the relegation of routine work to the second division, which would increase efficiency and reduce expenditure. The report concludes, "If our proposals are adopted the diplomatic service will be made more attractive to men of ability and high academic training, while its members will have greater opportunities of studying subjects of value to them in their profession." If the Government acts on these recommendations much will have been done to raise that service to the level it demands, and there will be every reason to hope that the service will be manned with men of wider outlook and capacity for serving the nation. But those men must be the servants of the nation as a whole, and a serious attempt will no doubt be made to bring the whole scheme of foreign relations into closer touch with the democracy of the country. Given a strong diplomatic personnel, an an enlightened democracy behind the Foreign Office, there is hope for future days. Surely the present war will have taught friend and foe alike the need for more openness and straightforwardness in diplomacy, and with the steady increase of power in the democracies of all countries there will come a new era in their mutual relations.

Notes of the Day.

The Premier's Message.

The Prime Ministers' message to the nation is a moving appeal for renewed efforts and sacrifices. The days that are now before us will be trying to a degree. But the cause is one for which all the democracies are leagued together. Therefore "none is too old and none too young to play a part." But though the situation is serious and calls for unprecedented endeavour, it is not one which, provided the effort is not faint-hearted, need give any cause for anxiety as to the ultimate result. As Lord Robert Cecil in a New Year's message says, though the French and the British have a hard year before them, strengthened by America they will hold out till victory is won. Indeed, Lord Derby expresses a universal and confident hope when he says that "the coming year will see the troops returning Home after the victory of right over might."

Mr. Montagu's Departure.

"A student" writes to us as follows:—

> "We shall be highly obliged to Mr. Montague if he goes in a open motor with a slow speed, when he leaves our worthy city of Bombay. Since his arrival in Bombay we are daily anxious to see his worthy face but we are not successful up to now because he is always carried in a close motor with an extra ordinary speed. If certain gentlemen does not wish us to cheer him up we shall simlpy have a look at his worthy face. I hope Mr. Montague himself will consider the matter and do this little bit of favour to the people of Bombay."

This is a pathetic and yet forceful appeal, and we, for our part, cordially endorse it,—even to the point of agreeing that "if certain gentlemen does not wish us to cheer Mr. Montagu up" (en route) "we shall simply have a look at his worthy face." That strikes us as a very fair compromise.

Indian Troops in East Africa.

The news about the exploits of the Indian troops in East Africa has been so meagre and spasmodic that special interest attaches to an account of their activities from Reuter's correspondent with the British forces in that distant field of war. The correspondent mentions the services of Indian regiments "who, with their splendid record of three years' work in this dreadful climate, never shirked and never surrendered to the natural forces arrayed against them." This brief reference, highly appreciative as it is, does no more than bare justice to all that the Indian troops in East Africa have suffered and achieved in the cause of the Empire and civilisation.

The Honours' List.

There was a time when individual provinces in India felt deeply aggrieved at the occasional neglect with which they were treated in the apportionment of honours. The scramble for badges and titles is, however, falling into unmistakable disrepute in India, and few among the rising generation seem to aspire for or seem worried [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MAHOMEDANS FOR HOME RULE.

MR. JINNAH ON COERCIVE MEASURES.

NEED FOR ORGANISED WORK.

MOSLEM INTERESTS SAFE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The following is a full summary of Hon. Mr. Jinnah's stirring address in the All-India Moslef League:—

Mr. Jinnah in moving the resolution supported the Congress-League scheme and said that the scheme had been criticised. Many faults had been pointed out by their opponents. He wished to say this—and he believed that he was expressing the views of the people of India before them, the first that he wished to put before their opponents was this—was India to be governed for the good of her people or not? He took it that no honest man whether he be European or any other would daresay that India was not to be governed for the good of the people in the first and primary instance. If that proposition was sound then the next proposition was this, if India was to be governed for the good of the people, who was to govern India? Certainly no class, no section, no community but the people of that country. They recognised ungrudgingly that the British nation had contributed towards what modern India was. But he refused and he emphatically refused to say that, therefore, the English people should have the monopoly to power here.

A BOGEY.

It was said that they were going on at a tremendous speed, that they were in a minority and that it might afterwards become a Hindu Government. He wanted to give an answer to that. He particularly wished to address his Mahomedan friends on that point. Did they think in the first instance, as to whether it was possible that the government of the country could become a Hindu Government? Did they think that the Government could be conducted by ballot boxes? Did they think that because the Hindus were in the majority therefore they would carry on a measure in the legislative assembly and there was an end of it? If seventy millions of Mussulmans did not approve of a measure which was carried by a ballot box, did they think that it could be enforced and administered in that country? Did they think that the Hindu statesmen with their intellect, with their past history, would ever think when they got Self-Government of enforcing a measure by a ballot box? Then what was there to fear? Therefore, he said to his Moslem friends not to fear. This was a bogey which was put before them by their enemies to frighten them, to scare them away from their co-operation with the Hindus, which was essential for the establishment of Self-Government. If that country was not to be governed by the Hindus, let him tell them in the same spirit it was not to be governed by the Mahomedans themselves and certainly not by the English. It was to be governed by the people (cries of hear, hear) and the sons of that country and he standing there—he believed that he was voicing the feelings of the whole of India—said that what they demanded was the immediate transfer of the substantial power of the Government of the country and that was the principal demand of their scheme of reform.

THE POSITION OF OPPONENTS.

Did not their opponents understand that? Were they so dull? Were they so foolish? Did not they understand their demand? Their demand was this: "You have the monopoly in this country in the government of this country. You have the monopoly in this country in the army. You have the monopoly in the commerce of this country. We are not to submit to any of those three monopolies. You have enjoyed them for the last 150 years, but we are tired of it." (Cries of hear, hear.)

Those were the arguments which were advanced by their opponents. They might look very nice on paper, "but," continued the speaker, "believe me that they perfectly well understand us and they have understood us." It is said none are so blind as those who won't see. That is their position at the present moment. I have no reason any kind whatever to deviate from this proposal a hair's breadth because I believe in them. Will you produce your proposal? Will you tell me what you are going to do in a substantial step or substantial steps towards establishing complete responsible government in this country? And, if Mr. Montagu publishes his proposals and he will publish his proposals as he must, because that has been promised by that gracious announcement. If those proposals are better or more substantial or more in the interest of my country, I can give an assurance to Mr. Montagu and to his Majesty's Government that we are not so foolish as not to accept something of which we are convinced that it is better. But give me your proposal. Give me time to consider and I shall then decide as far as I know and I believe it is correct that Mr. Montagu will probably make his pronouncement before May or before the end of May. The question that I want you to consider now is a very important one.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEAGUE SUGGESTED.

Before passing this resolution, namely, these are our claims of reforms which we want. But when these proposals are published we must be ready, we must be prepared at that moment to consider those proposals, and I want to place before you, as I said in the Indian National Congress, that the Indian National Congress should hold a special sessions to consider these proposals, the same suggestion which I hope and trust you will approve of, namely, that we also ought to call a special sessions of the All-India Moslem League to consider those proposals. After we have considered those proposals and we should do so most willingly in consultation with the Indian National Congress and if ever the moment arises as I hope it will, that these two bodies call their special meetings and we come to an agreement that this is what we want, this is what we agree upon, then after that I take it that the Hindus and Mahomedans as one nation will make that demand and there will be no going back from it. If you think that you are going to get political freedom or political liberty without some sacrifice, I think you are mistaken. You must remember that there are so many forces working so many conflicting elements that exist. You must remember that the success or the failure with regard to your demand will depend entirely upon yourself and the question is what you are capable of doing.

THE TWO ESSENTIALS.

I say you must make up your mind, must determine that you will not be satisfied, you will never be satisfied with any proposal that the Government may publish unless and until two definite proposals are embodied in those proposals. The first which is the most potent and which is the only test of power is the power of the purse. We want financial control and we want control over the executive. The next thing that I want to say is this. I think I have told you that our opponents understand us. But if they do not understand us, I will put before them once more very shortly what we want. The first thing I want is, that all sinister race distinctions should be abolished. It is a stain on our statute book that there should be race distinctions in the eyes of law and justice. They must be abolished instantaneously. The second thing I want our opponents clearly to understand is that all coercive measures which have found their place in the statute book should be repealed instantaneously. The British Government or no government in this world expect people to be loyal to that government when that government treats one subject differently from another subject of its. The Europeans in this country are not only treated differently by the executive but by the law of the land. Does any Government expect that these men whose history is as great as that of any other nation, whose literature is as noble as that of any other nation's in the world, with proper opportunities and proper education do not feel the distinctions which are galling in this country at every step? Do they expect the people to remain loyal to this Government when they feel the distinction in every branch, in every walk of life?

COERCIVE MEASURES.

The second point that I mention is about the coercive measures. Only take the history of this country of the last twenty years or so. Let us ask this question: what has been the cause of these coercive measures, such as the Press Act? The people of this country have been loyal. The people of this country have always been satisfied notwithstanding the many disabilities, many disadvantages and ill-treatments. What is the cause of this? The cause of it, you know it and the Government know it, is that the people of India resent the continual slavish conditions which prevail in this country. Instead of Government meeting the complaints of the people what do they do in this country? They want to muzzle you. They say: "We pass the Press Act: if you write anything we will" they say. "Strangle you." They have passed the seditious meetings Act to stop meetings of the people. Is this really one method by which you can continue governing people? Is it possible for any statute to destroy the soul of the people? (cries of "No, no"). Instead of meeting the grievances of the people, instead of trying to remedy the defects they go on passing statutes. I say this is a short-sighted, mistaken policy. It is a blunder and the sooner you realise it the better for you. The next thing that we want is not a few posts. What we want is not only a judgeship and a membership of the executive councils. What we want is not that we should be sent there as elected members to advise Government, but we want to have our finger in the pie and very much so. We say it must be the monopoly of power which you have denied to us hitherto, which you have denied to me and my own country. You have no right to do so."

SAFE-GUARDS FOR MOSLEM INTERESTS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Hon. Mr. Abdul Kasim seconding the self-government resolution said:—

A few minutes back there was a proposal whether the council members should resign or not as a protest against bureaucratic oppression. If there were any responsible organisations in existence this question would not have arisen. What they wanted was control over finances for that was real power.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said that he did not believe they would get responsible government for the mere asking. Under the existing conditions in India, when at a dash of the pen their dearest and nearest friends were taken away, a mere resolution would not bring forth the desired end. Whether they would get responsible government or not, rested with Providence; but no statesman could resist force (Sic). In conclusion he opposed the Curtis scheme.

Hon. Syed Riza Ali of United Provinces, Hon. Mr. Yakub Hossain of Madras, Mr. Bargat Ali of the Punjab, Nawab Sarfaras Hussain Khan of Behar, Nawab Zulqadr Jung Bahadr of Lucknow supported the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mohamed Yakub of Moradabad moved the resolution that in view of the strong desire of the Muslim community to have definite provisions for the protection of its interests this League urges upon the Government that the following safeguard be adopted in the forthcoming reforms:—

(a) Mussalmans should be adequately represented in the public services of the country, the Mussalmans should have representation accorded to them on the legislative council of the Province, (c) Urdu language and Persian character should be maintained in courts and public offices in those provinces where they are in vogue. Urdu should be employed as the medium of primary education in aforesaid provinces, (d) that Mussalmans should be afforded facilities and protection in the observance and performance of their religious rites, ceremonies and usages on occasion of Bakr-Id, Moharram etc., without any restriction or obstruction by any official or community. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ismail Shirazi and carried. The meeting then adjourned.

RELIGIOUS INTEGRITY OF MOSLEMS.

CONDEMNATION OF ARRAH RIOTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

At to-day's sitting of All-India Moslem League Hon. Mr. Riza Ali of the United Provinces moved a resolution condemning Hindu rioters at Arrah and their secret sympathisers, expressing deep regret at the silence or responsible Hindu leaders at occurrences in Bihar, indignation at the failure of C. I. D. to obtain timely information of the riot and also expressing regret at the weakness shown by authorities in facing the situation. Mr. Riza Ali deplored the attitude of the Indian National Congress in not strongly condemning the action of Hindu fanatics at Arrah. He wished to tell Hindu leaders that Moslems had joined them in demanding Home Rule at considerable sacrifice and in return Hindus must respect the religious feelings of Moslems. If they began to interfere with those, co-operation between them would be impossible. Mahomedans would not allow anybody whether it is the Government or Hindu community or Parsee or Christian to prevent the Moslem from doing their religious performances. The speaker himself was a Home Ruler and he appealed to Hindus in the interests of the good relations between the two communities to see that Arrah incidents were not repeated. He repudiated the suggestion made in certain quarters that the Government was responsible for riots. Mr. Abdul Vaseem in seconding said that responsible Hindu leaders had condemned the riots. Mr. J. N. Roy who was present condemned the riots and assured the audience that the Hindus could always be prepared to stand by Moslems. Resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolutions condemning the administration of the Defence of India Act, protesting against the objection taken by the Government to passage about internments in the intended All-India Muslim deputation to Britain and demanding a declaration of policy formerly made with regard to the safety of holy places in view of recent events, particularly the capture of Jerusalem. On the motion of Hon. Fashlul Huq a committee of some Moslem leaders was appointed to discuss with a committee of the Indian National Congress some details with regard to Congress-League scheme without in any way infringing the basic principles of the scheme.

The next session of Moslem League was invited to Delhi.

HON. MR. M. A. JINNAH.

WHO IN HIS VIGOROUS SPEECH AT THE MOSLEM LEAGUE MADE OUT AN UNANSWERABLE CASE FOR HOME RULE.

REPLY ABOUT PEACE LIKELY.

PREMIERS RECEPTION OF LABOUR.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 1.

The "Daily News" states that Mr. Lloyd George receiving a deputation of the Labour and Trade Union Conference on Friday, gave them to understand that some reply would probably be forthcoming from the Allies to the German peace offer to Russia. Papers state that the interview was very cordial and finally removed any misunderstanding that may have existed between the Premier and Labour.

Mr. Amos says that labour leaders, having secured the unity of British workers on war aims, will now work to secure unity of aims among the Labour and Socialist parties of the allied countries as an indispensable preliminary to the participation in an international conference with socialist delegates of the enemy or neutral countries.

The Swedish socialist leader M. Branting in a letter to the London Press hopes that the Entente will give such an answer to Count Czernin that a further discussion of honourable peace terms is possible.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO NATION.

AN INSPIRITING APPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

The Prime Minister in a message to the nation appeals to all to do the utmost in these latter trying days for a cause for which all the democracies in the world are now leagued together. Recalling the privations and sacrifices of the armies he says that no sacrifice those at home are called on to make, can faintly approach what is hourly demanded of them. He emphasises that none is too old and none too young to play a part. Lending and saving are specially important. It is the duty of all to save what they can and lend what they can to the community. Every man, woman and child ought to make it a point of honour to increase their holding in the National War Bonds.

"VICTORY OF RIGHT OVER MIGHT."

NEW YEAR MESSAGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 1.

Lord Derby in a message to the Matin hopes that the coming year will see the troops returning Home after the victory of right over might.

Lord Robert Cecil in a message admits that the French and the British have a hard year before them but, strengthened by America, they will hold out till victory. "Let us hope that the war will not be over the next new year."

ENEMY EFFORTS IN PALESTINE.

GERMAN AID TO RETAKE JERUSALEM.

FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

A Palestine communiqué says we occupied Beitin, the ancient Bethel, El Baiua, one mile North of Bireh, Khelburj westward of El Baiua and Janiah and Ras Tarkar six and seven miles respectively, north-west of Bireh.

Operations on Friday and Saturday led to a serious defeat of the enemy. The latter on Thursday, with German assistance, made a determined attempt to retake Jerusalem and pressed attacks with vigour, continuing from two in the morning on Thursday for twenty-six hours. General Allenby immediately counterattacked the Turkish West flank and progressed two and a half miles over difficult country. Seeing on Friday that the Turkish attack was spent, we made a general advance, troops on the Nablus road advancing northward and those on left eastward. We drove the enemy back and gained seven miles of ground, securing in the northwest four strong positions between the enemy and Jerusalem instead of one. Turkish casualties were heavy, killed alone being estimated at one thousand. Six hundred prisoners were counted and twenty machineguns.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

DETAILS OF ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERNE, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

It is semi-officially announced that the Anglo-Turkish agreement regarding prisoners of war was signed on the 28th. December but has still to be ratified by the two governments. It provides for the repatriation of certain categories of sick and wounded prisoners, medicals and non-mobiliseable civilians and exchange man for man of those liable to service. A satisfactory arrangement has been reached with regard to camp visits by neutral delegates and prisoners' correspondence, medical treatment et cetera.

DUTY OF ALLIES TOWARDS RUSSIA.

EXPECTATIONS OF INTERVENTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 1.

A Telegram to the "Times" from Petrograd says Bessarabia has proclaimed itself a Moldavian Republic. It is reported that communications have been opened between Finland and Germany.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent says it is impossible longer to observe a *non possumus* attitude to German peace terms and that it would be shortsighted for the Allies to allow Russia to conclude a humiliating separate peace. Bolsheviks are determined to make the Constituent Assembly a mere shadow of the soviets, and are avowing their intention of expelling Cadets and Moderate Socialists whom they describe as flunkeys from the constituent assembly. Hence Moderate Russians are anxiously looking to the Allies somehow to help Russia to secure a decent peace.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO DIVIDE RUSSIA.

FAKED ASSEMBLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 1.

English newspapers are silent regarding the statement from Berlin on the Brestlitovsk proposals.

The "Daily Chronicle" alone has a leading article on the subject. It says the statement indicates that Germans hope to retain possession of Poland, Lithuania, the Courland and portions of Esthonia and Livonia where they have already induced faked assemblies to declare for a separation from Russia. The paper adds that the criticism of these proposals are too much even for the Bolsheviks who are now temporarily haggling over their form, but are not likely to alter their substance.

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" from Harmondsworth says the paper "Den" learns from Petrograd that the parliament of the Courland on 17th December pronounced in favour of the early cession of Courland to Germany.

THE "DAILY NEWS" ON RUSSIAN SITUATION.

FIRST PRONOUNCEMENT IN FAVOUR OF BOLSHEVIKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

"The Daily News" makes the first pronouncement of any English newspaper in favour of the Bolsheviks. It publishes a telegram from its correspondent Mr. Ransome, who has returned to Petrograd after an absence of three months. He describes the city as more orderly than for months before the Bolshevik control and says that the Bolshevik government is extremely efficient, energetic and decisive. He denies that it is refusing to allow the opening of the Constituent Assembly, the real reason for the delay being that only 391 out of 800 delegates have been elected.

The correspondent interviewed Trotsky who opined that the war would be decided by social and not military pressure. He said that every government in Europe was feeling the pressure of the democracy but the German Government was wiser than most, hence it had abandoned the grandiose plans of conquest. The correspondent adds that all Petrograd newspapers, however they differ with regard to the Brestlitovsk proposals, opine that the Allies are now bound to consider them seriously and that the next word belongs to them.

RUSSIAN PEACE.

CONFERENCE WITH CENTRAL POWERS' DELEGATES

AGREEMENT REACHED ON IMPORTANT POINTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 1.

An official telegram from Brest Litovsk via Berlin dated the 28th December says:

In the course of to-day's discussion between the delegations of the Central Powers and Russia, the provisional discussion was terminated of those points which in the event of general peace must be settled between Russia and the Central Powers. The basis of agreement was reached on the whole series of important points. For example, an agreement in principle was reached regarding the reciprocal liberation of war prisoners and interned civilians and complete agreement was reached regarding the restarting of commercial intercourse. A substantial agreement was reached regarding the permanent basis of Russo-German economic relations. With regard to the occupied territories, the Russians proposed that the Russian troops should be withdrawn from Austro-Hungary, Turkey and Persia, while the Quadruple Alliance should withdraw its troops from Poland, Lithuania, Courland and the other regions of Russia and that the populations of these districts should be given the earliest opportunity of deciding freely the entire question of their union with one or other empire or their formation into independent states.

GERMAN CONDITIONS.

Germany then proposed that the first two articles of the preliminary treaty should be as follows:—

I. Firstly:—Russia and Germany declare that the state of war is ended and that both the nations are resolved to live together in future in peace and friendship. On the condition of complete reciprocity vis-a-vis her allies. Germany is ready as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and Russian armies are demobilised, to evacuate the present positions and the occupied Russian territory, so far as no different inference may result from article II.

II. Secondly:—After the Russian Government, in accordance with its principles, has proclaimed for all peoples of Russia the right of self-determination, including complete separation, it takes cognisance of the decisions expressing the will of the people demanding a full state of independence and separation from Russia for Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Esthonia and Livonia.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Russian Government recognises that these manifestations must in the present circumstances be regarded as expressing the will of the people and it is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As in these districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as is provided for in Article I, a special commission shall, in accordance with the Russian idea arrange for the ramification by means of plebiscite, broad lines without any military pressure whatever, of the already existing separation proclamations.

Nothing is known in London regarding the proclamations mentioned above.

FOR ARRANGING PLEBISCITE.

The Russian delegation then insisted on the necessity for definite assurance that the plebiscite would be free and that foreign troops would be completely absent, but agreed to the appointment of a special commission to arrange the plebiscite and fix time for evacuation.

Presiding at the third sitting, the Russian delegate M. Goffe, opined that the negotiations were well begun and allowed of an anticipation of a speedy end of the war. The delegates thereafter left for home.

Negotiations will be resumed on the 4th January.

PEACE PROCESSIONS.

PERSECUTION OF BANKERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 1.

Maximalist processions in celebration of peace started at ten in the morning to the Champ-de-Mars. They included detachments of armed troops and the Red Guards.

The Executive of the Peasants' Congress, the central committee of the original Soviet and Union of the Defence of the Constituent Assembly have issued a manifesto urging the people to refrain from participation in the processions, repudiating Maximalist authority and proclaiming the supremacy of the Constituent Assembly. Soldiers have raided the premises of the of Defence of the Constituent Assembly arresting all present. Bank directors arrested on Christmas day were released on a bail of one million roubles each, with the exception of M. Vyshnegradsky

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

4TH EXTRA MEETING.

BLACK WALNUT AND BLACK KITE LEAD.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The racing executive were wise in deciding to hold the 4th extra meeting yesterday instead of to-day as was previously announced. To-day being a working day after a long series of holidays, the attendance would have been very meagre. As it is yesterday's attendance fell short of what was expected. The members' stand particularly was not well patronized. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, and the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu were present, but many well-known people were absent. Yesterday's races saw the debut of the newly landed Arabs who ran in the Novice Plate which had to be divided into three divisions owing to a large entry. As usual the public had no difficulty in spotting the winners in the three races of these new comers. Black Walnut won the New Year Plate easily from Primrose Morn; and Black Kite, who, for once, decided to try a start the Lingfield Plate. The fields, except for the Novice Plate and the Lower Plate were not as large as on previous occasions. All the finishes were very tame affairs no exciting races being witnessed throughout the afternoon. It is to be hoped that the next meeting will see some of our crack Jockeys back from Calcutta. The dividends were not enterprising as the favourites or second favourites won throughout.

The first two races of the day were for newly landed Arabs as well as the fourth also. The public easily guessed the winners in the three divisions of the Novice Plate for these new comers. The very birds whispered Conscription to the public and after the good impression he created while parading in the paddock, punters went snap on him and were rewarded with the decent dividend of even money. The timing of this race however, was not so good as in the second and third division of the same plate. Conscription did the distance in 1-12 4/5, while Final Shot, who won the Second Division from. Axis by a head, covered the same distance in 1-11. Sufwat who won the third division of the same plate improved on these by winning his race in 1-10 hard held. So far this performance entitles him to be considered as the best of the lot.

Athlete had no difficulty in winning the Derby Plate from Kit Grey Leg who tried her utmost to be there. Dunskey ran disappointingly as many expected him to be at least in the picture.

The most important event of the day was the New Year Plate, won by that fast performer, Black Walnut. It is a pity that Tootsie declined and the field that was already small was much reduced. This race saw Tagomar, the great English sprinter, out for the first time. Every one could not help admiring this handsome grey who will surely give a good account of himself before the season is oldo.

Tollendal was installed hot favourite for the Lingfield Plate. He ran promisingly for the greater part of the journey and flattered his supporters till near home. This horse is evidently not in condition yet and does not appear the same animal he was last year.

Black Kite who is known to be a very fast animal, but a very bad starter took it into his head to shoot ahead at the time. He met with no opposition and won comfortably from Gladiator who was piloted by Dhondi.

The Marine Lines Plate gave a small field out in which Ajmere, with a feather weight, was preferred to Money Gold and Tawdry. But Tawdry who has improved wonderfully since he is in the hands of Mr. J. E. Baruchа simply left his field standing the moment he was asked to go. Mr. Baruchа was overwhelmed with congratulations which he certainly deserves.

Many were glad to see the victory of that old familiar performer, Lady James, who won the Lowes Plate from Wise Trush. Lady James it will be remembered was a renowned performer a couple of years over five and six furlongs.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. M. Goculdass' CONSCRIPTION 8-11, Bowley 1
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's IRISH WIT 7-5, Collis 2
Mr. Hadi Ali Khaberi's HAROOF 8-11, Mujeed 3
Mr. Ruben Solomon's DICTATE 7-5 (cd 8-0) Mitchell 4
Did not run—Amity.
The race.—They were sent pretty level, considering that these were all new to the game, when Irish Wit showed up for three quarters of the distance, when Ajmere came to grief at the second enclosure, by which action, who was lying handy, Amusement who was lying third made room for Hadoor and Dictate. Irish Wit ran well but could not make any impression. Conscription who won easily by 1 length, 2 length and 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 12 4/5 secs.
Tote paid.—1st Enclosure.—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 39/8 and Rs. 42/8.
Tote paid.—2nd Enclosure.—Win Rs. 10-8, Places Rs. 5-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 18-8
Trainer.—A. Kopt.
THE NOVICE PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Bennett's FINAL SHOT 6-4, (cd. 6-12) Purtoosingh 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' AXIS 8-7, Harrison 2
Mr. Vallo Mooneejee's ISTAMBOUL 7-5, Elahi Bux 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' ARGUS 7-5, Dhondi 4
The race.—They were sent away in a file when Final Shot jumped ahead and established a long lead, followed by Axis. In the straight Final Shot was four lengths ahead of Axis, but Axis closed up at every stride and joined Final Shot in front of the grand enclosure. An exciting finish resulted Final Shot won by a head, 2 lengths, and 2 lengths.
Time, 1 min. 11 secs.

Tote paid.—1st Enclosure.—Win Rs. 35/-. Place Rs. 19, Rs. 25 and 18.
Tote paid.—2nd Enclosure.—Win Rs. 25/8. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 41-8.
Trainer.—T. Harrison.
THE DERBY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Downe's ATHLETE 9-2, Lynch 1
Lieut-Col. Curries and Capt. Sinclair's KIT GREY LEG 7-13, Harper 2
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI 8-6, Bowley 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY 8-0, Collis 4
The race.—Hunyadi was the first to break away followed by Dunskey, at the 4th furlong the fields closed on the leader and Athlete then assumed the lead. Athlete entered the straight strong when Kit Grey Leg challenged but in spite of the vigourous finish of Pullin, he could not overtake the winner who won by ½ length, 1½ lengths and ½ length.
Time.—2 mts. 10 2/5 secs.
Tote paid.—1st Enclosure, Win Rs. 31 Places Rs 23-8, and Rs. 25.
Tote Paid 2nd Enclosure.—Win Rs. 27 Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.
Trainer.—Shaik Ismail.
THE NOVICE PLATE.—Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs. M. P. and M. Shalli's SUFWAT 8-11 Treguwala 1
Mr. Hussain Kadim's DOWLAT 8-7 Japlesh 2
Messrs. A. R. Dalled and S. A. Aziz's EARL BUD, 8-7 Bowley 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' ASTER 7-9 Harrison 4
Did not run.—White Knight.
The race.—From a field of short Duckfoot Sufwat till the finish here Sufwat assumed the lead and the easy winner by 1½ lengths, ½ length, ½ length.
Time.—1 min. 10 secs.
Tote paid.—1st Enclosure.—Win Rs. 55, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 14.
Tote paid.—2nd Enclosure.—Win Rs. 21, Places Rs. 9, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 8-8
Trainer A. P. Patel.
THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Selling)
Mr. K. Sumal's BLACK WALNUT 3-5, Collis 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' PRIMROSE MORN, 9-0 Bowley 2
Mr. J. Sharkey's DOLLET, (cd 7-11), Jaubeth 3
Messrs. Lennard and Son's Roi d'Ecosse, 9-5, Harrison 4
Did not run.—Tootsie.
The race.—Roi d'Ecosse ran at the top of the field till near home where Black Walnut caught them followed by Primrose Morn. Dollet came strong at the finish, but could not overtake the leaders. Won by 1 length, 1 length and 1 length.
Time.—57 secs.
Tote paid.—1st Enclosure.—Win Rs. 19, Places Rs 14 and Rs 37/8.
Tote paid.—2nd Enclosure.—Win Rs. 10-8, Places Rs. 7-8, and Rs 14-8.
Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.
THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK KITE, 7-12, Collis... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' GLADIATOR, 7-4, Dhondy 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's DRESS 7-13 Pullin 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL 7-9, Purtoosingh 4
Did not run.—All Silk and Dorian.
The race.—Tollendal and Dress were the first to break away and both led in company till the turn. In the straight Tollendal was leading but when Black Kite challenged Tollendal was overtaken and was done with. Gladiator passed Dress before the second stand and secured second place behind Black Kite who win easily by 2½ lengths, ½ length, and 1 length.
Time.—2 mins. 22 secs.
Tote paid.—1st Enclosure.—Win Rs. 66, Places Rs. 31 8, Rs 38 8 and Rs 21.
Tote paid.—2nd Enclosure.—Win Rs. 36-8, Places Rs 23-8, Rs 15-8 and 13-8.
THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 7-4, Japheth 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROYAL COURT, 6-12 Dhondy 2*
Mr. Downe's BAYRUT 8-12, Lynch 2*
Mr. Towik Esmail's AJMERE 7-2 (cd. 7-3), Harrison 3
*Dead heat.
The race.—They had a good start when Royal Court showed the way to Beyrut, Ajmere third and Dhanuk bringing the rear. When the field settled down Tawdry had joined the leader Royal Court, however, having still a slight advantage in the straight Tawdry moved to the front and Royal challenged. Tawdry went strong to win by one length. Beyrut and Royal Court dead heated for second place.
Time.—2 mins. 22 secs.
Tote paid.—1st Enclosure.—Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 28 8, and Rs 27.
Tote paid.—2nd Enclosure.—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs 13, Rs 15 and Rs 21-8.
Trainer.—J. E. Baruchа.
THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Heath's LADY JAMES, 9-4, Bowley ... 1
Mr. Kelso's WISE TRUSH, 8-7, Harrison ... 2
Mr. E. Sassoon's DIDNA, 8-7, Harrison ... 3
Also ran.—Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MISS WRAP 8-7, Purtoosingh ... 4
Did not run.—Dancer.
The race.—From an even start, Madrina, Pink Flannel and Wise Trush showed the way to Lady James. At the fourth furlong Pink Flannel was done with and Wise Trush was in front. As soon as Lady James entered the straight Lady James challenged. She came strong to win easily by 3 lengths, head and 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 19 secs.
Tote paid.—1st Enclosure.—Win Rs. 69, Places Rs. 21 Rs 39 and 28 8.
Tote paid.—2nd Enclosure.—Win Rs. 37-8, Places Rs. 15-8, Rs 26 and 13.
Trainer.—T. Ferguson (Junior.)

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: FIRST DAY.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The crowd in the enclosure of the race course consisting mainly of Indians was phenomenal and the enclosure was so densely packed as to make it very inconvenient for one to move about. The card consisted of only six events of which the chief attraction was undoubtedly the Indian grand national or ten horses. Of the horses left in Pat Malone declined and the other nine faced the starter. Bir Sicher was made firm favourite but he parted with his rider at the first jump, the riderless horse, however, went on and finished third. At the third fence Sea Lad fell and then the field tailed off to such an extent that there was a break in turning between the first and last horse after Arizona Bill and Trebia came to grief but neither jockeys nor horses were hurt. Only five horses finished the course of which Knight's Key which ran in Mr. Butler's colours was last in the second place near Tarfoot had flattered his backers till the concluding part of the journey was beaten near home by Footstep. Sospello won the first race at Avenue Plate quite easily but Lebanon just managed to win the second part. Salandra with a big impost of 9st 12 lbs. was made favourite. He led for three furlongs with Carpentia and then gave way to Margreen's win in St. George's Plate in spite of the timing of 99 1/5 secs was popular and Larrikin established a record by covering three miles of the course in a little under 6 minutes 2 seconds

INDIAN COLONY IN MAURITIUS.

SYMPATHY WITH CONGRESS-LEAGUE DEMANDS.

To the Editor of the "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The scheme which is lately received [illegible] submitted to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India now in India re [illegible] scheme of Post War Reform is prepared and adopted by the Congress and the Moslem League at Lucknow in December last year.

The means of translating and publishing the petition and the scheme in different Indian languages, of making the Indian public (two thirds of the total population) understand their purport and of obtaining the signatures thereon being scanty in this Island; the representative bodies of both the Hindoo and Mohamedan communities, in view of the unique occasion in the history of British India have decided to undertake the movement at a later period.

At present the mail boats to and from India being irregular, the abovementioned bodies in order to avoid unnecessary delay intend to be in time in communicating their opinion on this important question, hasten to affirm that the British Indian subjects of Mauritius are in duty bound to fall in line with educated India, and further ask me in the meantime to convey to you their whole hearted moral support to the scheme and I, in my turn, request the favour of your kindly acquainting the Secretary of State for India with this if you deem it fit.—Yours, etc.

PANDIT ATMARAM,
Ex: Editor of "Hindusthani" &
Secretary of "South Africa Fund Committee."
Port Louis.—Mauritius, December, 13.

On the whole it was a day for bookmakers and they must have scored again punters. Full details are given under:—

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL PLATE.—Distance 3 miles.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LARRIKIN 11-0, Sea Stream 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS 10-2, Heron 2
Mr. R. A. C. Pugh's DYNEVOR PARK, 10-4 Scott 3
Also ran.—Chevalier 9-2 (car 9-0); Knight's Key 10-11; Brandichoc 10-9 (fell) Arizona Bill 8-11; Trebia 9-9; Sea Lad 9-3.
Bettings.—fours Brandichoc; fives Larrikin, Dynevor Park and Footsteps Fearless; eights Arizona Bill, Sea Lad and Knight's Key; longer prices the rest.
The race.—The start was good but the first jump saw Brandichoc down riderless. The horses came careering along with the rest of the field just behind Larrikin and Footsteps Fearless. At the next jump Sea Lad came to grief and then the tailed off for about half a mile. Footsteps Fearless took it up but Larrikin was first over the last jump and finished three lengths in front of second horse who beat Dynevor Park by 50 lengths. These three with Chevalier and Knight's Key were all that finished the course. The race was run in the record time of 6 mts. 1 4-5 secs.
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 18, 15 and 16.
TOLLY'S NULLAH STEEPLECHASE PLATE.—Distance 21 miles.
Mr. Scott's FOOTSTEP 8-7, Marland 1
Mr. Dees' TARFOOT 11-4, Sea Stream 2
Mr. Curtis Hayward's DOLLY SCHOMBERG, 10-5, Heron 3
Betting.—7 to 4 on Tarfoot; twos Dolly Schomberg; sixes Footstep.
The race.—Tarfoot, Footstep and Dolly Schomberg was the order from the start to the last jump but one; from here Footstep began to move up and took last jump together with Tarfoot and going on won easily by 5½ lengths; 40 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time,—4 mts, 28 2/5 secs.
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 41.
THE AVENUE PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Thaddeus' SOSPELLO, 9-2, Ruiz 1
Mr. Peter's HIGHFIELD LADY 8-4 Rose 2*
Mr. Avasia's SPEARWOOD 8-4, Buckle ... 2*
*Dead heat.
Also ran.—Nyun Maung 7-12; L'Avenir 8-13; Lady Marchmint 7-11; Bright Bird 7-9; Larigot 7-0 (car 7-1).
Betting.—Twos Nyun Maung; fours Sospello and Highfield Lady; fives Larigot; sixes Bright Bird; longer prices the rest.
The race.—Larigot once broke through but was soon stopped and brought back. When these were released Sospello was quickest away and as none failed to make any impression on him he won easily by 2½ lengths after a good race. Spearwood dead heated with Highfield Lady.
Time.—1 min. 15 1/5 secs
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 16, 16 and 29
THE CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME 7-11, Buckley ... 1
Messrs. Ramshaw and Nanji's PANTOMIME 7-8, J. E. Flynn 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s SILVER BALM 8-12 Templeman 3
Also ran.—Carpentia 6-12 (car 7-2); Salandra 9-12; Syntex 8-10; Evett 7-9.
Betting.—5 to 4 on Salandra; three Carpentia; tens to twenties the rest.
The race.—As soon as the gate was released Salandra and Carpentia took it up with Syntex next, then Pantomime, Pastime, Silver Balm and Evett who was last and Sloe was on entire journey. Two furlongs from home the leaders were in trouble and first Pastime then Pantomime and lastly Silver Balm passed them. The placed horses came respectfully divided by two and 2½ lengths.
Time.—1 min. 26 2/5 secs.
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 71 and 31.
THE ST. GEORGE'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Ainsworth's MARGREEN 7-1 (car 7-2). Ruiz 1
Mr. Bartlett's BEIDYAN 8-8 (car. 8-6), Ditz 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's MAY BOY, 8-8 Trehan 3
Also ran.—Kinsale 9-3, Boss Lee 8-7, Blackmailer 8-7, Madrina 7-7.
Betting.—5 to 4 on M. green; 5 to 2 Redtime; sixes Blackmailer, sevens Kinsale; twelves or more the rest.
The race.—This was more or less a procession. Margreen soon established a big break and the lead and was never caught and won by 8 lengths. Bettine was second. All through May Boy challenged but could stay no further and he was third by 4 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 52 2/5 secs.
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 41 and 16.
THE AVENUE PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON, 9-7, Trehan 1
Mr. Bartlett's SPARKLING 6-13, Ditz 2
Dr. Boys' MARONIA 7-0, Heron 3
Also ran.—Sandy 8-13, Rose 8-7, Dempsey 8-13, Kitty Chain 8-7, Bettine 8-7, Last Betty 8-3, Diana 8-2.
Betting.—Twos Lebanon; fives Margreen; eights Maronia; long prices the rest.
The race.—Footstep and Lebanon took the lead for a furlong when the latter took the position of a leader and Maronia, Boy second and Sandy third. Lebanon took the lead only to be challenged by Maronia who beat him by a head. Maronia was finally passed Maronia Boy but failed to quite get up to Lebanon by a couple of lengths.
Time.—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 71, 24 and 36.

FIERCE STRUGGLE ON ITALIAN FRONT

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MONTE TOMBA.

44 OFFICERS AND 1,348 MEN TAKEN PRISONERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 2.25 p.m., Jan. 1.

An Italian official communiqué says:—After intense artillery firing on the Monte Tomba sector the French stormed the positions between Osteriad Offeseva and Mont Asolone and overcame the stubborn resistance and established themselves firmly. They took 44 officers, 1,348 prisoners and eight machine guns, 7 cannon and other material.

The British and French advanced and gained ground.

PADUA BOMBED AGAIN.

The enemy last night bombed Padua a third time. Scores of bombs were dropped and serious conflagrations caused severely. The cathedral tower was blown down.

ARTILLERY FIRING AT MONTE TOMBA.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 1.

A wireless German communiqué says there was violent artillery fire throughout the day at Monte Tomba.

PART OF WELSH RIDGE REGAINED.

RESULT OF BRITISH ATTACKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

This afternoon's British communiqué says as a result of successful counter-attacks we regained the more important parts of positions on the Welsh ridge, seizing prisoners and machineguns. Facing page is a portion of the front trench [illegible] Lavaquerie, southward of Marcoing. We advanced our line last night a short distance astride the Ypres-Staden railway.

FRENCH CONSULAR AGENT MURDERED.

BY RED GUARDS AT IRKUTSK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PEKING, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

The Red Guards in the course of the fighting at Irkutsk murdered the French consular agent and two other Frenchmen. The town is on fire and the population is starving.

FIGHTING AT IRKUTSK.

TOWN DEVASTATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 1.

The fighting at Irkutsk lasted a week between regulars, and Red Guards and Cossacks and Military Cadets. It is reported that whole quarters of the town were devastated.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

EX-PREMIER KILLED WITH HIS FAMILY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

Ex-Premier Goremykine and his wife and son-in-law, General Orchinnikoff, have been murdered at Sotchy in the Caucasus.

SECOND AUSTRO-GERMAN DELEGATION ARRIVE AT PETROGRAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

The second Austro-German delegation has arrived. It comprises the representatives of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Industry and Finance and also the Red Cross and economic experts.

French residents in a hotel were obliged to evacuate their rooms to accommodate the Austrians and the Germans, while some Britishers left the hotel as a protest against lodging enemy delegates there.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Excellency the Viceroy with H. E. the Governor attended the Proclamation Parade yesterday morning. Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon was also present.

H. E. the Lady Willingdon attended a meeting of the Joint War Committee at the Secretariat yesterday morning.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India visited the Natural History Museum yesterday and in the afternoon attended the Races.

H. E. the Governor was present at the Races.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR MARCOING.

FOR REGAINING WELSH RIDGE.

BITTER HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 1.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters wiring to-day says:

When the Germans attacked between Lavaquerie and Marcoing, it was so hazy with frost that it was difficult to see enemy waves till they were close to the trenches. There was bitter hand-to-hand fighting on the right, while on the left so prompt was the counter-attack that the enemy only gained a small portion of his gains. In the course of the day our bombers drove in the enemy from several traverses and sapheads inflicting considerable casualties. Fighting has been continuous since. Communications are bad owing to snow which is several feet deep in places. There is no reason to believe that the affair was intended to be more than a local attack with the object of regaining the Welsh Ridge which is a part of the Hindenburg line and gives good observation with excellent artillery.

RENEWED ATTACK ON WELSH RIDGE.

ATTACK REPULSED ELSEWHERE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The enemy this morning made a renewed attack on the Welsh Ridge on a front of twelve hundred yards. His troops in the southern portion with the assistance of liquid fire temporarily entered a trench but a counter-attack drove them out. The attack on the remainder of the front was broken up by our fire and completely repulsed.

SHORTAGE OF COAL IN NEW YORK.

AGGRAVATED BY UNPRECEDENTED COLD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

Unprecedented cold has aggravated the shortage of coal. Thousands stormed coalyards for a basketful.

ARMY OFFICERS SENT TO INDIA AND MESOPOTAMIA,

TO BE PAID FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

An Army Order announces that officers sent to India and Mesopotamia, will hereforth be paid by the Indian authorities from the date of their arrival instead of the date of embarkation.

GENERAL KARAUNLOFF MURDERED.

WITH WHOLE STAFF AND BROTHER BY SOLDIERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

General Karauloff who was Hetman of the Terek Cossacks, his brother and the whole of his staff of officers and men have been murdered by soldiers from the Caucasus front.

NATIONALISATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Commissioners of the People are preparing decree for the nationalisation of insurance companies.

DEATH OF DOWAGER LADY LAWRENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 1.

The death is announced of the Dowager Lady Lawrence, widow of the first Lord Lawrence.

PEREGORNE SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 1.

Steamer "Peregorne" (Rotterdam for London), has been wrecked at Walton on the Naze. 50 passengers and 32 crew were saved.

LIVELY CANNONADING IN CHAMPAGNE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

To-night's French communiqué reports lively artillery activity in the Champagne region, on the heights and the right bank of the Meuse in the sector of Bezonvaux.

VICTORY DURING NEW YEAR.

ALLIED CAUSE, HOPE OF HUMANITY.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 1.

The Prime Minister in his New Year messages to the President of United States and the Prime Ministers of Japan, Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Portugal, Belgium, Greece and France emphasises that the hopes of humanity centre in the triumph of Allied cause, and that mutual friendship and respect are becoming more and more the cement of the alliance which is the guardian of the justice and liberty of the world. He thanks individual leaders and countries for their fortitude hitherto, and their readiness to continue the struggle until the world is rid of the domination of military autocracy, the discredit and defeat of which is essential to lasting peace. He expresses full confidence in victory and freedom during the new year, and tells President Wilson that we are relying on a great addition of strength of the young American army. He expresses to St Orlando his admiration at the successful Italian resistance and his confidence that Italy will ere long strike another mighty blow for the liberation of Italy.

GREETINGS TO MEN IN TRENCHES.

FROM COLONIAL PREMIERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 1.

Field-Marshal Haig has issued as an order of the day to troops messages from Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, the Governor-General of Australia, thanking him for good wishes, and assuring him of Australians' continued confidence in him and his gallant troops; from Gen. Botha, expressing best wishes that heroic efforts will be crowned with deserved victory, and from the Governor of Newfoundland wishing for our complete success as essential to the well-being of the civilised world.

GROWING BRITISH REVENUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 1.

The Revenue for nine months ending December 31st, was 400,670,000 sterling compared with 293,140,000 for corresponding period of 1916.

VIOLENT DUELS ON TOMBA RIDGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 1.

A German wireless communiqué says at Marcoing northward of Lavaquerie English counterattacks recovered part of the lost territory.

There were violent artillery and mine firing duels on Monte Tomba ridge. The French attacked and penetrated parts of the position. An Austrian communiqué adds that counter-measures on Tomba are being prepared.

HUN VANDALISM.

ART TREASURES OF PADUA BOMBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 1.

An Italian semi-official communiqué says in the raids on Padua the enemy was deliberately seeking to wreck the most precious treasures of religious art. Last night bombs were dropped on the cathedral church of St. Anthony and the church of The Hermits. Bomb splinters struck the Archbishop's Palace and Monte di Pietas in numbers and explosions damaged the old bronze doors, priceless paintings and statues.

In Capella of St. George the celebrated Titian frescoes were damaged and parts of paintings were torn down by explosions.

GUATEMALA IN RUINS.

TERRIFIC SHOCKS CONTINUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 1.

A thousand persons are dead in Guatemala. Martial law has been proclaimed. Several looters have been shot. Inhabitants have been ordered to evacuate the city. Terrific shocks are continuing at intervals of 15 minutes.

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PILLS
A French Remedy for All Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first appearance of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware of poisonous imitations. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.